

THE TRIBUNE

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1841

expressible—of substantial old citizens, who could not sleep for fear the extra-stopped members as they passed in, might not show more distress, if, even, in short, the face of mankind, or, at least, the face of a Stuart, in one of its Constitution had been actually given up to a Stuart, in one of its most essential and vital parts, by a Tory and passively obedient Puritanism.

But the friends of Liberty were not to be discouraged or heartened by defeat. For the cause they rallied to the contest, and on the 1st of April, 1796, the Cause of Liberty triumphed, in the passage of the Bill of Rights, which was first promulgated, it ceased to be the House of Commons, of a resolution declaring the seizure of private papers to be illegal.

Burke, in his "Short Account of a late Short Administration," enumerates among its brilliant achievements, "the repeal of the American Stamp Act; and the restoration of the lawless secrets of friend Asbury of business, by the resolution for condemning the seizure of papers."

Thus stood the question in the eve of the War of the Revolution, and when our Independence was declared, and the people of the different States began forming governments for themselves, the different States of Ohio and Camden were found incorporated in the Constitution of the United States, and the article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States was first promulgated, it contained no provision on the subject, but so important did the people of the States deem the establishment of this principle to the security of the Union, that when in the convention they adopted the Constitution of the Union, they required this proviso to be inserted as an amendment. Accordingly, the article of the amendment to the Constitution was adopted by the States. "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, papers, houses and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

These historical details have been entered into, not to prove the illegality of the act of the Recorder, nor that no lawyer will venture to deny—but to exhibit three things, 1st. The importance of the principle—the principle of the seizure of private papers. 2d. The nature of the transaction—to show that it is not the ordinary case of a mistake in judgment, but of an error in conduct—not the misconstruction of an existing law, but the assumption of a power which has been repeatedly condemned by the people in all their writings—and so much as justified. And 3d. To ascertain the plausibility and vagueness of freedom. And 3d. To ascertain the true meaning and spirit of the expression in our Bill of Rights, "unreasonable searches and seizures of papers."

The Recorder invokes this expression as an authority for his conduct; whereas, if our history is true, this provision had its origin in a plain principle, but not so aggravated in its features, as his own.

In that case (the case of Entick) there was a warrant; in this there was none. In that case there was an oath, and a responsible accusor; in this there was neither. In that case papers were seized private memoranda made by Glentworth himself—receipts and other papers, having apparent on their face no connection with the offense with which he was charged, and which, when placed before the Grand Jury, were considered as having no weight or no connection with the accusation, and the complaint was dismissed; and the plaintiff was awarded damages. It is not so much in the nature of an act of legislation, as it is of a constitutional limitation of legislative power. It is not directed against search warrants, but against the seizure of private papers. It is not intended to restrict the power of the Legislature, but to limit the authority of the Legislature; and that the Legislature, in its action on this subject, shall not allow of "unreasonable searches and seizures of papers." 3d. That it shall not allow of any search without a warrant. 3d. That a warrant shall not be issued without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Acting in the spirit of this provision, the Legislature have authorized searches in certain specified cases, and carefully prescribed the manner in which it shall be done. But they have not thought that a seizure of private papers was "reasonable," and in no case have they authorized it to be done.

The act, therefore, of the Recorder, in seizing these papers, is a manifest usurpation of a power authorized by no law, and which has been exercised in a manner, and in violation of the Bill of Rights.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant.

WILLIS HALL.

To His Excellency WILLIAM H. SAWARD, GOVERNOR, &c.

PRESIDENT TYLER.

We hope nobody now doubts that JOHN TYLER is a thorough Whig; certainly if he is not he has sadly changed since we met and became acquainted with him at the Harrisburg National Convention hardly seventeen months since. There was not a truer Whig in the country then. It is possible that on some incidental points his personal opinions might not entirely coincide with those of a majority of the Whigs; but in the main there is no discrepancy. Besides, he holds himself the chosen and instructed servant of the People, bound to ascertain and conform to their will. In short, he is a Whig, and there is no mistake.

Hon. GEORGE POINDEXTER, formerly a distinguished Whig Senator from Mississippi and most intimately acquainted with Mr. Tyler, has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot. We trust it will silence all cavil:

WASHINGTON CITY, April 6, 1841.

SIR—The press in this Nation, having omitted in the notice taken of the lamented death of our late venerable Chief Magistrate, to draw public attention to the late Vice-President, who has become by that event, under the Constitution, President of the United States for the remainder of the term for which Gen. Harrison was elected, I hope you will pardon the liberty I take, in offering to you, and through your valuable paper to the public, my own opinions (to be received for what they are worth,) of the principles which will shape the course of the Administration of President Tyler. I speak, of course, within his authority or knowledge; but from a long and intimate association with him, as well in private life, as in the councils of the Nation, I think I may venture to speak confidently of this high public functionary. With these lights, I beg my Whig friends throughout the Union, to be assured that the Administration will be purely Whig; the principles and doctrines maintained by the great body of the Whig party, in every part of our wide-spread Confederacy, under the influence of which our late glorious triumph was achieved, will be rigidly observed and respected, with every proper regard to the rights of the minority. What these principles and doctrines are, need not be recapitulated; they have undergone full discussion, and are universally understood.

The Constitution will, as it should, constitute the sheet-anchor of every measure emanating from the Executive Department. The co-ordinate departments of the Government will be respected in the exercise of their just powers, in their legitimate sphere of action. In short, he will in all things be the President of the whole Union, acting for the general welfare of his country, discarding all sectional influences, or personal partialities.

If I am not greatly mistaken, President Tyler will, in all his acts, fulfill the high expectations of his countrymen, by the purity, wisdom, and inflexible firmness which will not fail to characterize his Administration. I have thought it due to the position which I occupy among the friends of the late lamented Chief Magistrate, and as one of the humble advocates of Reform in the abuses and usurpations of the two preceding Administrations, to say thus much, for the sake of the cause in favor of which, I have so long struggled, after suffering; and to prevent as far as practicable, the division among the people in particular States, of doubts and apprehensions, respecting the views of the coming Administration, which have been promulgated through a portion of the newspaper press, prematurely and without proper consideration. If jealousies and divisions are not checked in their inception, let those who cherish them without a shadow of foundation, feel the high responsibility which they incur, and look well to the consequences. I believe no man in the Nation will venture to doubt my fidelity to the Whig party; and, seeking no favor from any Chief Magistrate, I claim the right to say, which I do, with the utmost sincerity—a statesman more sound in his political principles, or more firm in his purposes for the general good; a man more free from guile or dissimulation, or of more lofty nature and benevolence of heart, does not live than John Tyler, who has come, by fortuitous events, President of this great and powerful Republic. Your friend and fellow-citizen,

GEO. POINDEXTER.

AS OUTLAW.—There is said to be living about thirty-five miles west of Shreveport in Texas, a man named Rose, who has made himself famous in that region, by the number and audacity of his outrages. His house is built on a bluff overlooking Silver Lake. He is one of those who can swim from Mississippi with his negroes. He said he has lately killed several men, and among the rest a deputy sheriff of the county in which he lives—and has openly bid defiance to the civil authorities. But he has made his house a castle, having a cannon mounted so as to command any approach to it—this a large supply of arms and ammunition, and has regular guards stationed to give him instant warning of the approach of anyone who might be presumed to drive him from his eyrie. By a gentleman who recently arrived from Shreveport, the Natchitoches Herald is informed that a strong party of some sixty or seventy men, were about starting, with the determination of storming Rose Castle, and administering the law of Judge Lynch upon its desperate master. There will no doubt be a smart skirmish on the frontier, for this outlaw can call to his standard thousands of desperadoes with himself, who may fancy this summary mode of redressing wrongs may be practised upon them. News from the expedition will be interesting.

27 Our Subscribers will please pay the *Carriers* expense, *per* week, and consider them as gratifying us by doing with their *only*. We sell our papers to the *Carriers*, and look to them *only* for *Payment*. We do not desire pay in advance from City Subscribers.

27 We want *Carriers* for the Sixth Ward; for the Twelfth, for Harlem, Westchester and Jersey City. Apply immediately.

27 We shall be obliged, for this and the two following days, to devote a large share of our columns to Political matter. After Tuesday, we shall be better able to please our non-political readers.

27 We are compelled to leave out the Commercial and Marine Intelligence prepared for this paper. Our friends will exercise patience with our imperfections and those of our *Carriers* for a few days. We shall perfect our arrangements as speedily as possible.

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

We have placed on the First Page of this paper, the OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN THE CASE OF RECORDEUR MORRIS, and we invite thereto the earnest attention of every reader—of every sincere friend of Civil Liberty. As a lucid, cogent presentation of the facts in a case of the highest public importance, and of the law bearing thereon, it has rarely or never been surpassed. It seems to us that no man can read it without a profound conviction that the conduct of Robert H. Morris in the matter which it attracted such wide notoriety, was not based on an error of judgement, but dictated by a criminal intent—a deliberate and daringly pursued purpose of prostituting the forms and powers of judicial investigation, to subvert the governing edict of Party. Can any man seriously doubt this? If so, let him for one moment ponder the following undoubted facts:—

James B. Glentworth, a professed Whig, and J. D. Stevenson, a notorious Loco-Foco, were last year sharing between them the profits of the Tobacco Inspection in this City. Stevenson had been the Inspector under the Loco-Foco. In 1839 he resigned expressly in favor of his associate, Glentworth, one year before his term expired, and Glentworth procured the appointment because it was not vacant to any other Whig. Glentworth became the nominal while Stevenson remained the actual Inspector, transacting the business and doubtless receiving the lion's share of the proceeds. Both of them were anxious to secure the reappointment of Glentworth in case the Whigs should retain their ascendancy in the State. (In the other event, Stevenson came in of course.) Repeated attempts were made to secure some promise of support for Glentworth's reappointment, but to no purpose. Every body knew that 1840 would end his official career.

But a bright thought strikes the Inspector in this his sore extremity. He tells his doubting associate in business, "I am safe. It's all O. K. I can implicate certain leading Whigs in Election rascalities of my own contrivance in 1836. I will throw it on, and thus secure my reappointment."

Proceeding to fall in with and aid this beautiful contrivance, but really (as he states) intending to deceive and betray his associate as well as others, Stevenson goes to Philadelphia, and, by the aid of a false letter from Glentworth, a false name and a false profession of Whigism, finds out all there is of foundation for Glentworth's story, and invents a great deal more. He comes back, tells Glentworth he shall betray him, and, with the aid of a last crust Butler, John W. Edmonds & Co. and the promise of lucrative office, attempts to frighten or seduce Glentworth into an implication of *General Seaward* in his boasted rogueries. But the poor dupe cannot go that length; and now he is handed over to the tender mercies of Recorder Morris, to see what can be made of him by inquiry.

How that process was conducted, and what was its object, every intelligent reader knows. First, a Philadelphia constable, named Young, was taken up, and Glentworth brought in as a witness. Next, he was dropped, and Glentworth turned over from the witnesses' box into the criminal's, and several others brought up to testify against him. All this time the persons really sought to be implicated, were neither Young nor Glentworth, but certain leading Whigs, who, in turn, were dragged in to Recorder Morris's secret tribunal, to testify against themselves! The proceedings were intended to eliminate not Glentworth, nor Young, but Messrs. Grinnell, Wetmore, &c., and through them the Whig Party! It was that Party which was really put on its trial by Recorder Morris, and his Star-Chamber proceedings were intended to reverse the popular verdict which had already been made up against the Van Buren Administration. That was the scope and intent of this business. And was this a proper enterprise to engross the efforts of a Court of Justice just prior to an important Election?

We insist that the reader duly note these facts, and then proceed to consider the succession of flagrant usurpations, so clearly delineated by Mr. Hall. The publication of the testimony taken before a Court of Inquiry simply, prior to a commitment,—testimony affecting, deeply, the good name of many who were not, as well as those who were, under accusation,—was a barefaced political operation, wholly inexcusable on legal grounds. But the testimony had been taken to be published—to stimulate Party excitement, and create Party capital. The Attorney General does not mention that this testimony was *garbled* before publication—that some of it which did not answer the purpose of the Conspirators was *suppressed* by them. We have the oath of at least one witness, that his testimony was so garbled in a most important point. We mention this, simply to show more clearly the *motives*, the governing spirit, of this whole black transaction, which Mr. Hall's duty did not lead him to consider.

From this point the usurpations are lucidly traced by the Attorney General, as they multiply and increase in flagrancy, on to the consummation in the midnight seizure of Glentworth's papers, under every circumstance of aggravation, the violent resistance to the Sheriff's process for their recovery, the breaking of their seals by Morris, reading them in his inquiry, and publishing them in the newspapers. These acts were as high-handed, as contrary to every principle of Civil Liberty and enlightened jurisprudence as a Judge's acts could be. A Judge who should see fit to hang a man untried, whom he chose to consider guilty, and should, by violence, repel all interposition, would not more palpably offend against the spirit and the letter of our laws. He who can coolly justify such acts, must believe the institutions of Turkey or Egypt vastly superior to ours, and should seek some atmosphere more congenial than that of America.

Can it be possible that Robert H. Morris is about to be chosen Mayor of New-York, under an opponent of blameless life and unalloyed integrity? It cannot—must not be! Freemen! vindicate the security of your homes and the inviolability of your seals! The hour approaches!

27 WHIGS OF NEW-YORK! Is it desirable that J. FINCHES PHOENIX shall be our next Mayor, with a WHIG COMMON COUNCIL? If You, just say the word! To be victorious now, we have but to will it! Twenty Thousand votes will give us the City, and we have Twenty-One Thousand Whigs now legal voters within it. The only danger lies in apathy, and an *inattention to the Registry*. If our friends' names are all on the books, and they come out to vote, we HAVE THE CORPORATION! We do not speak at random. Whose negligence and culpable indifference, then, shall desert us? Friends, resolve that it shall not be YORKS! Three days, only, bring us to the Election BE READY!

27 Hon. HENRY HOLT, elected to Congress from Georgia last winter to fill a vacancy, declines a reelection.

CITY FINANCES AND TAXATION

tion of the present Loco-Foco Common Council

Nothing is more vitally important to every class of our citizens, and to the property and true interests of the great commercial city, than to reduce taxation to its low minimum, and to exert the most rigid economy in the application and disbursement of the public funds. The holders of real estate, the owners of houses, stores and tenement as also the vast commercial interests of this great emporium of trade, imperiously require this to be done, to prevent the check to our population and the decay of all kinds of business, which are sure to follow unreasonable and unbearable assessments upon property. Nor are the laboring classes, located here, by any means exceptions to the rule. They immediately feel the effects of heavy taxation by the rise of rents; and so long as the principle holds, the accumulation of wealth is derived solely from the profits of labor, so long it may be truly said, that every cent collected by taxation in any form or shape, is indirectly, but actually paid, by the sweat of the laboring and operative classes. All, therefore—very human being who means to make this city his future residence—has an immediate and direct interest in this question, and every such man neglects his duty if he does not exert himself to the utmost to correct the evil.

It is now seen and admitted by discriminating and prudent men of all parties, that there has heretofore been great and unnecessary expense in our city government; under every administration of it, for many years. And as this is the era of reform throughout the country, it behooves our citizens to look well to this matter and to see that the extraordinary abuses in our city government, in which we have a direct interest, are not made an exception to the general rule. When the Whigs lost the control of the city and the Loco-Focos acquired it in 1839, the strongest assurances were given by the Loco-Focos of their determination to make retrenchments and reduce the city expenses; and the strongest assurances were published against the late Whig administration for its profusion and extravagance. The Loco-Foco Mayor, Varian, in his first Message, 14th May, 1839, pretended the profusion of his predecessors in the most direct terms, and suggested numerous retrenchments whilst a committee was raised, of which Thomas G. Tallmadge was chairman, to investigate the abuses in the Alms-House. This committee, by their chairman, reported various abuses and proposed the dismissal of officers and the reduction of salaries to a great extent. The chairman assured the Board of Aldermen that the three Loco-Foco Commissioners had resolved to effect these important reforms. It will be soon seen how far they have performed their promises.

It is not necessary for us to justify the acts of the Whig Common Council in the years 1837 and 1838, nor are we inclined to do so. We believe there was unnecessary expense and profusion in those years. We go for real and substantial, not shadowy and imperceptible retrenchments that will afford actual relief to the direct and indirect taxpayers; no matter by whom the evil to be redressed has been produced. But for the purpose of exposing the false and hollow pretensions of the Loco-Foco party, showing up their duplicity and insincerity, and convicting them from their own mouths, we shall institute a comparison between the so-called extravagant Whig Corporation in 1838, and the present Loco Foco Corporation in 1840. And first of the Alms-House.

ALMS-HOUSE EXPENDITURES.

A comparison of the Alms-House expenditures under the Whig administration in 1838, with the like expenses in 1840, under the present Common Council, as contained in the Comptroller's reports in each year respectively:

Comptroller's Report.....	\$245,747 35	\$251,709 23
Less Receipts.....	18,148 79	10,375 40
	\$229,603 40	\$241,333 83
Excess in 1840.....		\$8,730 35

To which add difference in the price of provisions in the years 1838 and 1840, which at a very low computation may be estimated at ... \$38,000

Making the excess in 1840, in the whole, amount to 46,730 35

And if we add to this the sum paid by the Comptroller, as appears by his Books, on the 1st of January, the day after he made his report, and when no expense for this year could have occurred, and which we must presume was part of the expense of last year, purposely omitted by him for the sake of making it appear that the expenses of the last year came within the limit of the appropriation..... 20,499 65

Total excess of expense in 1840 over that of 1838..... \$67,230 08

Here we have a fair specimen of the boasted Loco-Foco retrenchment. In one single department, where the whole expenses do not amount to one-sixth of the current expenses of the city, we find these honest and economical Loco-Focos have managed to increase them nearly one-third over those of the profligate Whigs of 1838.

Want of space will prevent us from making similar comparisons in the other departments in this day's paper. We shall pursue the subject on Monday. It will be found that they all result the same way.

A NOBLE VICTORY.

CONNECTICUT.—Returns from every town in the State but two give the following aggregate vote for Governor in the several Counties, as compared with the vote last April:

	1841.		1840.	
Counties.	Ellsworth.	Norfolk.	Ellsworth.	Norfolk.
Hartford.....	5,194	3,838	6,045	4,687
New-Haven.....	4,387	3,203	4,951	4,160
New-London.....	3,173	2,541	3,569	3,068
Meriden.....	3,440	2,642	4,789	4,000
Windham.....	2,342	1,806	2,686	2,387
Meriden.....	3,919	3,136	4,298	3,843
Middlesex.....	1,878	1,902	2,258	2,277
Tolland.....	1,736	1,370	1,959	1,561
Total.....	26,078	20,458	30,555	25,883
Whig majority.....	5,620	Do last year.	4,572	

From several towns, the majority is given, which reduces the reported aggregate for this year below what they really are. But the full vote is less than last year, though the majority is greater.

All the other Whig State officers are re-elected by similar majorities.

The six Whig Members of the last Congress (House) are all re-elected by about the following majorities:

District.	Counties.	Members.	Majority.
I.	Hartford.....	Joseph T. Bourland.....	1,082
II.	N. Haven, Middlesex, Wm. W. Trumbull.....	1,000	
III.	New-London.....	Thos. as W. Williams.....	600
IV.	Fairfield.....	Thos. B. Osborne.....	900
V.	Litchfield.....	Truman Smith.....	800
VI.	Windham & Tolland.....	John H. Brockway.....	912

These majorities will be slightly varied, but the aggregate over 5,000. In 1839 it was 2,653.

The new Senate consists of 20 Whigs, 1 V. B. Last year to 3.

The House stands 117 Whig, 55 V. B.—40 vacancies—last year, Whigs 140, V. B. 66.

WHIGS OF NEW-YORK!—Your turn comes next! Will you not stand fully up to the line of your duty!

LAKE NAVIGATION.—The steambot Gore, from Toronto, C., arrived at Rochester, in this State, on the 5th inst.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The ship Hibernia arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, bringing dates to Feb. 26th.

Wm. H. Cary, a U. S. seaman died on board of her on the

8th of March. At the time of her sailing the U. S. ships Constellation, Potomac, Despatch, Concord, Marion and Enterprise were in that port. The brig Malek Adhel was to sail for Baltimore on the 27th, in charge of Lieut. Ogden, of the Potomac. The British brig of war, Tower, brought into Rio Janeiro on the 22d of February, the Portuguese brig Three Brothers, from the coast of Africa, with 380 slaves on board; 140 had died on the passage.

A PLAIN TALK TO WHIGS.

FRIENDS! we claim your attention for five minutes while we present some considerations connected with the character and bearing of the Public Press—especially the cheap daily press—of our City.

Three journals, professing impartiality in or independence of Party Politics, now engross the larger portion of the patronage of our City. They are *The Sun*, the *Morning Herald* and the *Journal of Commerce*.

THE *SUN* is conducted with decided ability and made up with much industry and care. Its Editorial department is generally pure in morals and correct if not elevated in its tendency. Its advertising columns, indeed, exhibit and reflect unimproved every species of depravity, but that is not the fault of its Editor. But that Editor is bitterly, we do not doubt sincerely, Loco-Foco in all his associations and sympathies, and his writings are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his party. That spirit is allowed to govern and color the columns of his journal, in violation of all fairness or justice to the Whig party, by whom his paper is in good part supported. Two years ago the Whigs lost the City, we believe mainly by means of the charges of fraud, speculation and extravagance against the Whig authorities which appeared in the Editorial columns of *The Sun*. Since then, not a word of reprehension of Corporation extravagance has been heard from that quarter. Now the evidence, at least equally strong and condemnatory, of the misconduct and profligacy of the *present* authorities is never Editorially mentioned or alluded to in that paper. Is this fair? Is it honest? Is it the treatment which the Whig party have a right to expect from a paper on which they yearly bestow a patronage of many thousands of dollars?

But the *Sun* is not satisfied with negative hostility. No opportunity to stab, effectually, our Party or Cause is suffered to pass unimproved. Every great question of National or State Policy is ably, dexterously discussed in its columns, with much caution and plausibility of manner, but in a spirit of the deadliest hostility to the Whigs. The calling of the *Extra Session of Congress* has been repeatedly condemned in advance by it, as a waste and flagrant abuse of power—a sacrifice of the public good to private ends. *The Sub-Treasury* has often been eulogized and upheld in its columns—less directly, perhaps, but meaningly and plausibly. The advantages of a pure *Specie Currency* are from time to time paraded before the eyes of its readers, although its office is a Red-Dog Bank, and its Editor must know that a *Specie Currency* never will be seriously advocated by any considerable Party in this country. But what then? A gentle and vague agitation of the project is somehow made to bring gist to the mill of Loco-Focoism, and therefore it is reported to. A *National Bank* is constantly held up in the *Sun* as the climax of all iniquities and calamities. *The Distribution* project is derided and distorted. A *Protective Tariff* is most unfairly presented as desirable to Cotton Manufacturers alone, and adverse to the interests of the great mass of the People! The prosecution of *Internal Improvement* by the State is denounced as unwise, profligate, and tending necessarily to enormous Taxation and Bankruptcy; but not a word is said of the commencement of the Works now in progress by the Party which the *Sun* favors, of the contracts made under the auspices of that Party, or of the obligation resting on the present State Administration to fulfil those contracts at all events. The Governor's controversy with Virginia is made the theme of attack upon him, though the Editor must know that no Governor of a Free State could have done otherwise than as Gov. Seward did. In short, every public question which arises or has arisen for years, is presented in the *Sun* in just such a manner as will make the most capital for Loco-Focoism.—Is this such treatment as the Whigs have a right to expect?

The *Morning Herald* is a little less bitter in its hostility, but hardly less thorough. Like the *Sun* it opposes the Land Distribution, a National Bank, the Protective Policy, Internal Improvement, and the State Administration, and gives a left-handed support to the Sub-Treasury. Its fulsome personal adulation of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Webster, and a few other Whigs, is only calculated to give double pungency to its attacks on all our principles and measures. It would be impossible for a journal so notoriously unprincipled and reckless to do us more harm than the *Herald* does, unless, possibly, by coming out earnestly in our favor. The Albany Argus, Globe, &c., find half their ailments in quotations "From the New-York Morning Herald, Whigs."

So of the *Journal of Commerce*. The Journal is a good newspaper, conducted with much shrewdness and industry, and entitled to credit for its moral character and bearing. But its Editor's political sympathies are all with Loco-Focoism, and he views every public question through Van Buren spectacles. He, too, is hostile to a National Bank, to Protection, to Distribution, to the prosecution of Internal Improvement, to the State Administration, and to almost every thing Whig. His paper constantly exerts a deadly influence against us. And we are obliged to bear up against not only the force which it fairly possesses, but that which is given to it by its position as an independent organ of the Commercial interest, which is still farther increased by frequent quotations in the organs of Loco-Focoism "From the Journal of Commerce, a Whig Paper."

Now we have the most undoubting confidence that the Whig Cause will commend itself to the understandings and judgement of the People of our City, as well as of the Country generally, if it has only an open field and fair play. It is 'the hand of Job' that has smitten it here. While Loco-Focoism has three such journals in its service, one of which has, of itself, more readers than all the Whig Dailies in New-York, how can we hope for the permanent ascendency of Whig principles in the Commercial Emporium? Friends! think of it!

Impelled by these considerations, and encouraged by many ardent and active Whigs, we have resolved to undertake the publication of a cheap Daily, devoted to Literature, Intelligence, and the open and fearless advocacy of Whig Principles and Measures. If the advocates of those principles and measures shall see fit to support, cordially and actively, our enterprise, not only by taking our paper, but by giving it as much of the advertising patronage as they now bestow on the deadliest enemies of their Cause, we shall be able to go on successfully and efficiently; if not, we shall persevere as long as we shall be able to do so. Whigs! shall The Enterprise be sustained?

Hon. GEORGE N. BRIGGS of Mass. is proposed or speaker of the next House of Representatives. He is a strong man.

Hon. HENRY A. WISE of Va. is also suggested.

Thomas L. Budd, a Clerk in the Union Bank of Tennessee, has been detected in the guilt of embezzlement, covered by means of false entries. One sum of \$18,500 is missing. He has confessed the crime and is in custody.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

FLORIDA.

News from Florida received at St. Augustine makes it probable that the end of the war is in the comparatively near prospect. With Cat has come in with his warriors, and about 600 Indians have been captured or surrendered. A letter received at St. Augustine from an officer of the Army at Tampa Bay, expresses the opinion that "there will not be another gun fired by the Indians in Florida."

OFFICIAL.

We are authorized to say that, under the pressure of the public business, increased by recent events, as well as by the approach of an Extra Session of Congress, the President finds it indispensable to make some arrangement for the employment of his time. He proposes, therefore, to see his fellow-citizens, who may wish to call on him, from 10 to 12 o'clock every day in the week, except Sunday.

[National Intelligencer.]

In the night of Thursday before General Harrison's death, he repeated the following verses from Isaiah to one of his relations, at his side, remarking that it had made an impression on his mind, which he had never been able to efface, nor fully to comprehend.

[Madisonian.]

Isaiah xxi chap. II and IV verse.

He called to me out of Seir, Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night?

The Watchman said, the morning cometh, and also the night: if ye will inquire, inquire ye: return, come.

MARYLAND.

The Legislature of the State ended its Extra Session on Wednesday night. Among the acts passed was one, which was vetoed by a very small majority in each House, appropriating Two Millions of Dollars for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

[Nat. Intell.]

City Intelligence.

CORONER'S SESSIONS.—The April term of the Court commenced on Monday last, but owing to intelligence received of the death of the President of the United States, adjourned over to Thursday last without transacting any business.

On Thursday the Court again met, the Recorder, Judges Lynch and Ingalls, and Attorney Ferris and Smith on the bench. The following gentlemen appeared, and were sworn as Grand Jurors, viz: Curtis Bohon, foreman, Thomas D. Bichford, Dan S. Baylis, John Cooper, Jeremy L. Cross, John Campbell, John B. Dinkham, William Foley, Henry Hallenbach, Richard Lreu, James Lee, William F. Leggett, John McKinley, Mangie M. Quackenbosc, John L. Shenck, Richard Ten Eyck—16.

After a charge from the Recorder the Grand Jury retired to attend to the appropriate duties. Seven additional Grand Jurors, to complete the panel, were ordered to be summoned.

Thirty three petit jurors appeared and answered.

The calendar contains 36 new cases of crimes and misdemeanors, besides three cases of persons before convicted and not tried, and nine civil suits over from the preceding term. The number of recognizances to answer is 112, including both bailed and prison cases.

After disposing of some important business, the Court then adjourned over to Wednesday next. A Special Session will, however, be held on Monday next.

POLICE OFFICE.—A *Whaler amongst Sharks*.—A sailor named William Smith, who had just returned to New Bedford from a three year whaling voyage, arrived in this city Tuesday with the balance of his pay in his pocket. As it was often the case with that valuable class of men, he indulged in drinking to excess, and in that state betook himself to one of the haunts of debauchery, kept at No 35 1/2 Orange street, by a colored man named William Miller, alias Butcher Bill, formerly a tenant of the Penitentiary Prison. There his passions were increased to such an extent that he was unable to maintain his footing, and was therefore not to be relied on. While there, the butcher's boy entered his dormitory, and stole \$60 in a bill and a gold coin from his pocket, and aided by a white female of kindred class, named Jane Jones, concealed the money. When the sailor awoke and discovered that he had been robbed, he rose and remonstrated with the landlord, upon his dishonest conduct, and after a while had a \$10 bill and the sovereign returned to him. He then laid down again on a bench and fell asleep, and when he awoke he was minus his money again, which the host had the second time stolen from his pocket. He then left the house, and having addressed himself to officer McGrath of the Police, that functionary, on Thursday evening, succeeded in arresting Miller and his female assistant in the theft, and recovered \$15 of the money. The guilty twin were ordered and lodged in prison to be tried for the crime. It is to be hoped that the sailors will hereafter avoid such places and such easy society, and thus escape the loss that this man has sustained.

Stealing an Aiding.—A man named Richard Henvery was arrested on Thursday night, and yesterday committed to prison, for stealing an awning from before the door of William H. Scotland, No. 140 Chatham street.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Sudden Deaths.—Yesterday morning, Mr. William Post of No 22 Cherry street, a highly respected and wealthy citizen, of about 67 years of age, rose a little after 7 o'clock and descended to his kitchen complaining of severe indigestion, and sent a female servant to his wife above stairs, for some medicine, which was brought to him and washed down by himself. After feeling his birds and washing himself, &c. he ascended to his parlor, where he shut his window and fell on the floor in a fit, and the servant maid followed him up stairs and saw him fall, and observed him gasping for breath, alarmed Mrs. Post and Delaplaine, and they ran for Dr. Newcombe, who hastened over and found him in the parlor, and as near his end that he expired in a few minutes. From his cadaverous appearance, the dilatation of the pupils of the eyes, and other characteristic symptoms, the Doctor opined Mr. Post died of apoplexy, which was the verdict rendered by the Coroner's Jury, who assembled to investigate the case.

Another Case.—On Thursday night Mr. John Schoutel, a native of France, aged 33, who resided at No 30 Pell street, with a family and wife and children, was suddenly attacked about 10 o'clock, and what appeared to be a fit, such as he had repeatedly suffered from before, and expired in a few minutes, before medical aid could reach him.

Dr. Robert H. McClay arrived immediately afterward, and on the symptoms exhibited, and the description of the attack and death of the patient, adjudged that he had died of the rupture of a blood vessel. The Coroner's Jury that assembled yesterday returned a verdict to the same effect.

The Coroner was also yesterday called to the Hospital to hold an inquest on the body of Edward Fleming, who on Wednesday while hoisting cotton, on board the ship Cahawbe, was stricken down by a bale that fell upon him, whilst he was in the hold, where on Thursday he died, leaving a family in destitute circumstances. Verdict of the Jury that he was accidentally killed.

Also on the body of Peter Snyder, who on Thursday afternoon, whilst employed in the store of Messrs. Van Schaick and Westbrook, missed his footing and fell from the fourth story through the balustrade to the first floor, crushing the bones of his eye, dashing out his brains, and causing instant death. Verdict of the Coroner's Jury that he was accidentally killed, &c.

Another inquest was held at the City Hospital on the body of Benjamin Rover, cook of the brig Rowland, now lying at the wharf of Oliver street. Deceased was accidentally knocked from the deck into the hold of said vessel by a barrel which was heaved over board, and died from the contusions received in fall. Verdict, accidental death.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—An old man named Williamson, committed to jail at Woodbury, N. J. on suspicion of having murdered his brother on Tuesday. From sundry circumstances it is supposed that he killed him by cutting his throat with a razor, and that he afterwards set the house on fire.

TENNESSEE.—Gov. Polk has issued his Proclamation ordering a Special Election throughout Tennessee for Members of Congress on Thursday the 6th of May.

TREASURY VACANT.—Ezra C. the Whig, and Hon. ASHLEY V. LANSING is the V. B. candidate for Mayor of Albany: Election on Tuesday.

NEWBERN on Tuesday elected Whig Town Officers throughout—D. W. Bates Supervisor by 85 majority; Hunt, vice 134, &c. Last April 3 to 25 Whig majority: last year 51.

HENDON elected Whig Town and Charter Officers on Tuesday, except that one Supervisor was lost by 4 votes. Whig majority 40—about as usual.

MODE ISLAND.—A fully attended Whig State Convention assembled at Providence on Wednesday 7th inst. and unanimously nominated for reelection Hons. JOSEPH L. TILGHAM and ROBERT B. CRANSTON, late Members of Congress from that State. They will probably have a little or no opposition. Election on the 21st inst.

The name of the best Boston robber is not William as has been generally stated, but James Webb.